



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

September 3, 1906. Transactions for the month of August, 1906, in Banés and Nipe Bay district:

Bills of health issued to 6 vessels leaving for the United States; 4 vessels fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported during the month.

On August 25 I was requested by the Royal Mail Steamship Company to fumigate their passenger steamer *Segura* leaving Nipe for New Orleans. I fumigated the ship on the following morning.

I have made 2 inspection trips to Nipe Bay and vicinity—1 to investigate rumors that yellow fever existed in Guaro, a camp of the Nipe Bay Company. I found a number of cases of malarial fever.

In Banés and its hospital nothing of a suspicious nature has arisen.

The sanitary conditions of Preston are exceptionally good and the hospital facilities excellent. The officers of the company have afforded me every opportunity to inspect their place and to see their sick; the same may be said of the United Fruit Company at Banés.

I am informed by the assistant manager of the United Fruit Company that no more ships carrying fruit will leave this port for ports south of the southern boundary line of Maryland.

Reports from Cardenas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Joes reports, September 4 and 10, as follows:

Week ended September 1, 1906. Three vessels inspected; crews of all in good health; supplemental bills of health issued. At this port all the lading and discharging of cargo is done at a distance of 2 or 3 miles from shore, as the water is too shallow for vessels to approach nearer.

The city of Cardenas shows a population of 27,292, composed almost entirely of Cubans. The altitude is practically sea level, and the drainage is not good; no sewerage system exists.

No infectious diseases were reported during the week.

Week ended September 8, 1906. Five bills of health issued from this port. Two vessels were fumigated with sulfur dioxide 2 per cent for three hours for the purpose of killing mosquitoes. The remaining vessels were for ports in the United States, via Cuban ports.

No infectious diseases were reported during the week. The city appears to be remarkably free from acute diseases.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—No measures taken for mosquito destruction.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Flint reports, September 3, as follows:

Week ended September 1, 1906. One original and 3 supplemental bills of health issued; 2 vessels fumigated; 84 crew inspected; 1 immune certificate issued.

The steamship *Jamaican* arrived at this port from Cartagena, Colombia, with cattle, bound for Galveston, was put in quarantine by the Cuban authorities for 5 days. She was allowed to discharge her cargo at once, and the vessel sailed at the expiration of 2 days, giving no opportunity for fumigation or inspection. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this city for the past week.

Mosquitoes are fairly abundant in and around the city, the *Stegomyia* and *Culex* being the most common. No steps are taken to prevent their increase.